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From
FRANK S. BETZ
Hammond, Indiana

(Sec. 562 P.L.&R.)
U. S. Postage
PAID
Hammond, Ind.
Permit No. 137

HOW ILLINOIS
and other states lose
billions of dollars.

THE DIAGRAM
shows how 218 walnut
trees will grow on one
acre 16 ft. apart and
each tree produce 2 or
3-16 ft. logs without a
limb and how \$100 will
produce over \$10,000.

FOR THE EDITOR

Journal of
Agricultural Research
Washington
D.C.

May the good Lord send us more men like
this tree-loving, tree planting gentleman
from Indiana!

FROM THE HOLYLAND

New York City. Feb. 4, 1932.

"Dear Mr. Betz:

"I have returned from my world tour in
which I had the opportunity of visiting Pal-
estine, where I saw millions of little trees
growing from the seed which you so gener-
ously contributed. Ere long those barren hills
of Judah will once again be clothed with
verdure. Even this generation will see a mar-
velous change in the country which will be
largely brought about by your munificent gift.

"I am looking forward to visiting Chicago
on Saturday night when I am due to arrive
to lecture on Sunday, February 28, at the
Chicago Academy of Sciences on the Rebirth
of Palestine at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. I
trust that it may be possible for you to be
present, as I am sure you would like to see
the film of the tree planting. I shall look for-
ward to seeing you some time after the meet-
ing, if only for a few minutes.

"I am telling the world what you have
done for Palestine.

RICHARD ST. BARBE BAKER."
32 Warwick Rd., London

KINDLY MAIL THIS TO SOME FRIEND.

**ALEXANDER H. LEGGE, PRESIDENT OF
THE INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER
COMPANY, at the Central States For-
estry Congress, Cincinnati, Ohio
December 4, 1931, Said**

Speaking of individuals who are interested
in reforestation, probably you people of the
Central States Forestry Association know all
about the activities of Mr. Frank S. Betz of
Hammond, Indiana.

Mr. Betz might be called a modern "Johnny
Appleseed" if it were not for the fact that he
is undoubtedly a keen and up-to-date business
man.

I note that Mr. Betz says in a recent com-
munication that he expects to round out this
year the distribution, through clubs, associa-
tions, Boy and Girls Scouts, 4-H members and
public school children, of 100 million trees and
tree seeds.

at an expense of thousands of dollars, I trust
this folder will put me in touch with someone
who would like to become interested with me
or, if the buyer will agree to put in his time
for 6 years as I have and spend as much
money to carry on the work, I would willingly
dispose of the entire business, which, if
pushed, will save millions of farms, provide a
home for birds which save farmers over
\$100,000,000 yearly by destroying worms and
insects, and save taxpayers untold millions
by enabling farmers to support themselves.

I am not pleading for myself but for the
millions whose parents could prevent the
United States from going through what Eng-
land and Europe did in the sixteenth century
after their trees disappeared and by assisting
President Roosevelt make his reforestation
program a great success.

**SPECIAL PRICE ON 2 MILLION TREES
AND 250,000,000 ASSORTED TREE SEEDS
WITH FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR PLANT-
ING AND RAISING.**

**KINDLY TAKE THIS MATTER UP WITH
YOUR FRIENDS OR YOUR CLUBS AND
ASSIST IN PUTTING THIS WORK OVER
—NOT FOR MY SAKE BUT FOR YOUR
CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN.**

**MEMBERS OF KIWANIS, LIONS, RO-
TARY, EAGLES, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE
AND OTHER CLUBS PLEASE STATE SO
WHEN WRITING AND GIVE ME THE
NAME OF ANY TREE FAN.**

should be raised on 20 and sell at European prices, cannot pay taxes.

This also applies to every Chamber of Commerce, Women's Rotary, Kiwanis, Izaak Walton League, Lion, Eagle and other clubs who should assist in preventing soil erosion on farms still producing crops in the county they live in., Men under 40- please remember this.

Those who do not believe in planting trees—and there are millions—should read "WILL OUR CIVILIZATION SURVIVE" in REVIEW OF REVIEWS and then visit the farming districts of Mississippi where on May 5, 1932, 74 sheriffs sold 39,667 farms in one day for non-payment of taxes and hear them tell about the money their fathers made from the sale of timber and they will wonder why business men did not advise the yearly planting of at least 10 cents worth of southern Pine tree seed which would have brought in a larger income every year

In 1926, after a trip through the Far East where I saw so much poverty in farming districts, I commenced to raise trees from seed. In 1928, I decided to assist our state forester reforest our 3 million acres of idle land and have been at it ever since.

In the spring of 1929, through the assistance of L. L. Caldwell, Supt. of Hammond Schools, pupils planted over 2,000,000 Pine and Spruce seed. In 1930, over 8 million were furnished to pupils in the county; in 1931, they planted more walnuts part furnished by business men of Hammond, than all state nurseries in the U. S. combined planted that year and pupils in the State planted over 400,000.

Last spring Joseph Myers, President of the Calumet State Bank, bought 20,000 Pine and Spruce trees for Hammond schools.

J. H. Baldwin, Principal of the Washington School, Hammond, talked to pupils on the necessity of planting trees so they would have lumber when they grow up and collected enough pennies to buy 2400 trees.

Norman E. Amos of Connersville, Indiana, collected enough pennies to buy a bale of trees for the students in his Biology class. Every pupil in this country will buy trees if given an opportunity, and as they grow older they will understand why and plant more.

The following from the DES MOINES SUNDAY REGISTER, Oct. 29, 1933, demonstrates what a farmer can do: Farmer Edwin Swank, Oakville, Iowa, sold 80 walnut trees for \$2000 which he planted when a boy for preventing soil erosion. Part of these logs will go to Germany. Business men in his town will get this money. See that farmers in your county plant trees.

PLEASE TAKE THIS UP WITH YOUR CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, ROTARY, KIWANIS AND OTHER CLUBS AND BUY \$5 OR \$10 WORTH OF TREES FOR THE PUPILS IN YOUR SCHOOLS. IT WILL MEAN SO MUCH TO THEM AND THEY WILL REMEMBER AND TALK ABOUT YOU FOR YEARS AFTER YOU ARE GONE.

J. P. Johnson, Minden, Mo., sold 70 walnut trees recently for \$1500. The City of Attica sold 16 for \$1000. \$100,000 was refused for an 80 acre tract near Lafayette.

What an opportunity for farm boys who can look ahead, and what an opportunity for a man to invest \$1,000 where it will eventually bring back \$75,000. Over 200 walnut trees, which cost only \$12 per 1000, CAN BE GROWN ON ONE ACRE.

In many states taxes on land planted with trees are reduced to about 3 cents an acre. In some states no tax until the trees are sold. This saving on taxes will pay for the ground and all expenses for making absolutely worthless land one of the greatest assets.

The NATIONAL NUT NEWS, Chicago, says the nuts from each tree will sell to candy factories for \$6 and over yearly.

TAKE CHRISTMAS TREES: Farmers should know we import 5 million from Canada yearly which can be raised on the same land, walnut, maple and other trees are growing on and bring in several hundred dollars per acre. Government bulletins report a farmer in Pennsylvania has averaged \$5400 yearly for the last 7 years.

5000 TREES UP TO 20 INCHES HIGH, COSTING \$10 PER 1000, WILL GROW ON ONE ACRE. If this number is bought every year and planted in rows where required to prevent soil erosion and every time a tree is cut another is planted in its place, it will mean a perpetual income.

ONE DOLLARS WORTH OF PINE AND SPRUCE EVERGREEN TREE SEED, IF INSTRUCTIONS ARE FOLLOWED, SHOULD PRODUCE OVER 10,000 FIRST-QUALITY CHRISTMAS TREES. The balance if planted 4 ft. apart will make first-quality lumber free from limbs and knots.

The Department of Commerce give over

4000 uses for wood.

Take artificial silk: In 1911 we made 320,000 pounds. 1931—144,000,000 pounds with a payroll of \$44,704,000.

The new method of making print paper from southern pine just discovered will require 500,000 acres of timber and save millions of dollars sent to Norway, Sweden, Russia and Canada for pulpwood. If we only had the trees.

How many know the CHICAGO TRIBUNE requires 400 acres of trees weekly? The Hearst Syndicate, other magazines and newspapers require millions of tons which will be made here when people learn trees grow themselves if the seed is put in the ground.

In 1810 each person here used one pound of paper. Today, over 200 pounds.

We use 5 million cedar telegraph poles yearly which take 150 years to grow.

Railroads use more wood than the people did in 1860.

Indiana had 18 million acres of virgin hardwood forests. Today we have 1000 acres of virgin timber and 3,000,000 acres of the finest timber-growing land which can be bought for as low as \$4 an acre.

For instance take Brown Township, in Martin County, now on the state aid list, total area 23,048 acres, has over 7,000 acres of abandoned farms. All caused by soil erosion. Little trees would have prevented it.

The total state tax collected in Brown Township for 1925-26 was \$861; 1928-29 it was \$655.92; from August, 1925 to December 1929, \$3,394.67. To operate their schools other counties had to advance \$39,492.05. This is not all, the deficit for teachers' salaries was \$12,000, or a total of \$51,492.05.

When State Forester R. F. Wilcox took hold of the department, his first planting in 1926 was 134,000 trees. This year 3 million were planted and 2 million walnuts. No forester works more hours 7 days a week or accomplished more. (Government Report and AMERICAN TREE ALMANAC, 1932). 35 million will be planted next year.

PLEASE READ CAREFUL — IT MAY SURPRISE THOSE WHO CRITICIZE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PROGRAM TO KNOW THAT ALL OF THE STANDING PINE EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER WOULD NOT SUPPLY THIS COUNTRY WITH LUMBER FOR ONE YEAR AND THAT HALF OF ALL THE STANDING TIMBER IN THE U. S. IN 1900 HAS BEEN CUT SINCE THAT TIME. (SENATE RESOLUTION 175, 73rd CONGRESS).

In 1900 we had 15-503,000 pupils; today, 27 million.

Little Japan, smaller than California, plants 7 times and Germany 27 times more trees than we do. Pupils in foreign countries are taught to plant trees.

Some writers claim the 925 billion ft. on the Pacific Coast and 125 billion in the south will supply us and for export for 50 to 75 years when much of this timber is where it would cost more to get the logs to the mill than the lumber is worth. Again, more than half of our lumber cut is used east of the Mississippi where every board from the Pacific Coast carries a freight charge of 60% or over. We use about 38 billion ft. yearly. So how can these few trees supply us and for export for 50 to 75 years?

We have about 86 billion ft. in Alaska, 74% Hemlock. Having traveled over the 3 railroads and down the Yukon to the Arctic Circle I saw millions of trees on land frozen over 100 ft. deep that will never be cut.

Many say our farmers who own most of the standing timber and have received as much as \$394,000,000 for logs in a single year are to blame for the condition their farms are in, which no doubt is true, and the CHANCES ARE NOT ONE IN 5000 FARMERS PLANTED A TREE WHEN ONE WAS CUT AS THEY HAVE IN EUROPE since they found themselves in the condition this country will eventually be in with our rundown farms unless business men WHO MUST EVENTUALLY PROVIDE FOR THESE PEOPLE decide to prevent it by seeing that trees are planted on their land where required.

In England and Europe in the 16th century after their timber disappeared no man was allowed to marry until he had planted so many trees.

Our 6,400,000 farmers use 2000 ft. of lumber on an average yearly which means throwing away \$100,000,000 for freight. A few acres of trees on each farm in 50 years could be sawed into lumber with portable mills and delivered where wanted for ¼ what it costs today and it will double in 25 years.

Farmers buy fence posts they could raise for 25 cents per 100.

In 1879 Pine stumpage in Wisconsin sold for 50 cents per 1000 ft. In Minnesota, in 1880, it sold as low as 10 cents. At that time

they estimated our timber would last 1000 years. They now estimate it will take 1500 years to reforest the 30 million acres of idle and abandoned forest land in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Michigan from 1850 to 1910 sold over 100 billion ft. of lumber.

The freight bill on lumber shipped into the state for one year was \$18,000,000.

It required 3 years to convince the Hammond Park Board that \$30 worth of walnuts would produce more beautiful trees for shade and millions of walnuts for the kiddies to crack in years to come than they could buy in 10 years from now for \$30,000. These trees are now 6 ft. high and will grow 2 ft. a year. If the business men of this country could see these thousands of beautiful trees, they certainly would collect enough money from members of Chambers of Commerce and clubs to buy 500 or 1000 for their parks.

It is deplorable with conditions in many farming sections as bad as they are in India and Egypt when you consider millions say, "They will get along some way when the trees are gone."

If I could take these men through countries of Europe where they could see man-made forests and farms producing practically as much as they did 1000 years ago, they would think different.

Men who have visited all parts of the world must have known that people who have been asleep for centuries would wake up sometime and, like the Japanese, when they get started you can't hold them back.

It is the same with manufacturing. When President Roosevelt, at the Manhattan Metropolitan Club, said: "After every wheel is turning and every man is in his place, there will be 5 million unemployed," he knew as every man should that the millions who left the farms for high wages and short hours turning out more goods in what were our great ammunition factories to be sold on the installment plan could not last.

Today these plants would produce more goods in 4 months than we can use in one year and thousands who will be unable to secure employment will be happier on a piece of land where they can make a living while waiting for business to pick up, as we did after the Depression of 1893.

Before the World War I visited the manufacturing districts of Europe yearly where I bought goods. When the War was over European manufacturers had no raw material. Most of their machinery, which was operated night and day making ammunition, was ruined, but on my last trip I found modern plants operated by workmen who get very small pay.

Before I retired in 1914, I had a plant in Hammond, still shipping goods to every country—where one man produced more goods in one day than 100 men did when I worked in the shops 50 years ago.

In 1915 all European shipments for this country were cut off and as the Betz Company had many war orders, I decided to help them out in 1916 and 1917 by manufacturing in Japan what they required. At that time Japanese manufacturers knew little about making goods with machinery but, believe me, when I was there in 1926, plants in every line were operating long hours with cheap labor and the latest equipment.

After leaving Japan, I visited China, Philippines, Malay States, Burma, India, Palestine and Egypt where laborers earn as low as \$35 a year. College graduates, \$5 a month. Millions of these people never saw what you would call a tree, coal or wood fire.

Upon my return to Hammond I bought a 220 acre farm and decided to raise trees.

During the past 6 years over 600,000 pupils in every state in the Union have planted trees and tree seed sent from this office many of whom are now raising from 100 to 15,000 trees. Price lists on trees and printed matter pleading for men and women to assist in the work was mailed to over one million address. Many thought the idea of planting trees for preventing soil erosion or waiting from 50 to 75 years for them to grow large enough to make lumber was silly and ridiculous or that the plan was a money making proposition. If it is a money making proposition what about the 7 state referred to below?

LAST YEAR WITHOUT IT COSTING TAXPAYERS ONE DOLLAR, I SHIPPED OVER 50,000 MORE TREES (BOUGHT FROM NURSERIES) THAN WERE PLANTED BY THE STATE FORESTRY DEPARTMENTS OF IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, MISSISSIPPI, UTAH, CALIFORNIA AND WASHINGTON COMBINED which proves what can be done and by planting over 50,000 more trees than did the forestry departments of these 7 great states which are maintained
(Continued Under Diagram)

NAME OF ANY TREE FAN.
WHEN WRITING AND GIVE ME THE
AND OTHER CLUBS PLEASE STATE SO
TARY, EAGLES, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE
MEMBERS OF KIWANIS, LIONS, RO-
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—NOT FOR MY SAKE BUT FOR YOUR
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I am not pleading for myself but for the
by enabling farmers to support themselves.
insects, and save taxpayers untold millions
\$100,000,000 yearly by destroying worms and
home for birds which save farmers over
pushed, will save millions of farms, provide a
dispose of the entire business, which, if
money to carry on the work, I would willingly
for 6 years as I have and spend as much
or, if the buyer will agree to put in his time
who would like to become interested with me
this folder will put me in touch with someone
at an expense of thousands of dollars, I trust

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public school children, of 100 million trees and
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May the good Lord send us more men like
this tree-loving, tree planting gentleman
from Indiana!
FROM THE HOLYLAND
New York City, Feb. 4, 1932.
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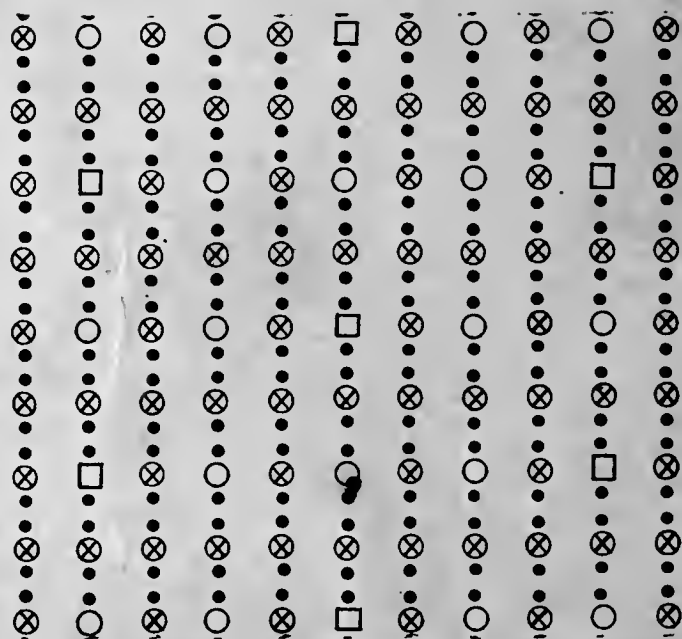
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HOW ILLINOIS

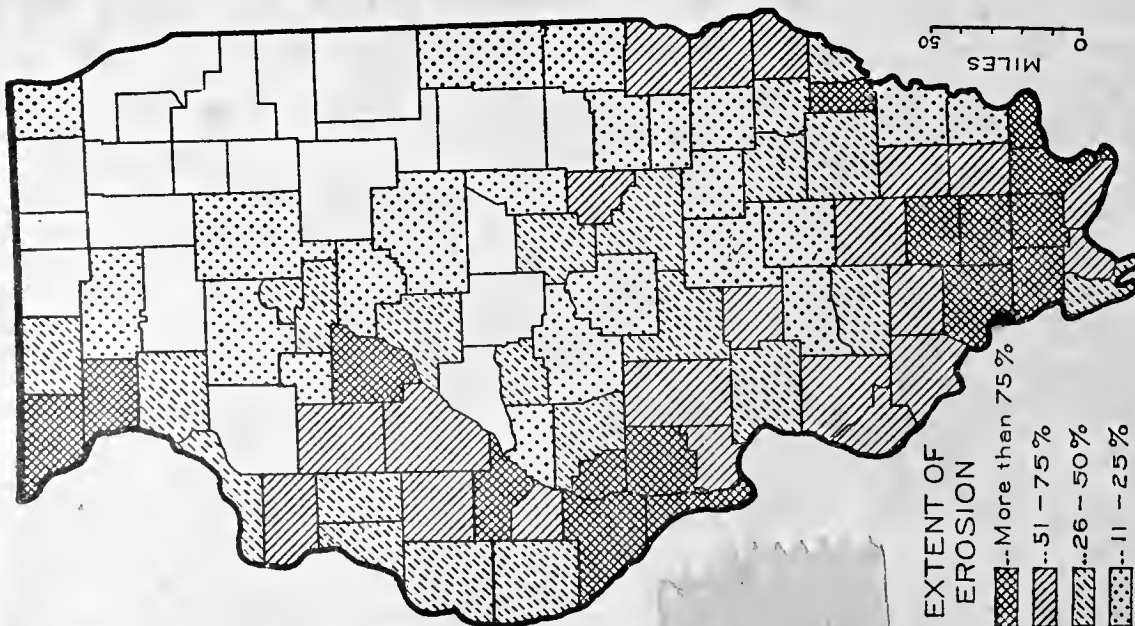
Hammond, Indiana

FRANK S. BETZ

From



HOW CARELESSNESS COST THIS COUNTRY BILLIONS OF DOL- LARS—81 OF 102 ILLINOIS COUNTIES PRACTICALLY WORTH- LESS FOR FARMING—MANY OTHER STATES NO BETTER OFF. HAS YOUR STATE BEEN HIT?



The map of Illinois made by the Dept. of
Agriculture, illustrates how owners of the
highest-priced farmland in the United States,
through carelessness, allowed the top soil in
81 of 102 counties to wash downstream, which
would have produced billions of dollars of
grain and millions of dollars of taxes, leaving
their land practically worthless for farming.

Joseph Medill, Editor, CHICAGO TRIBUNE
fore-saw this in 1860 and advised farmers to
plant trees which would have saved top soil,
requiring over 400 years to build up one inch.

As Illinois has no state nursery for supply-
ing farmers with trees, there are 3,500,000
acres of idle land in the south part of the
state with millions of stumps up to 5 ft. in
diameter which would produce billions of
trees, lumber for future generations and save
part of \$28,000,000 paid for freight on lumber
shipped into the State in one year.

The State Forester is not to blame for being
unable to supply farmers with trees for pro-
tecting their land. If he had his way, 50 mil-
lion would be planted yearly. Nor are farmers
who have no state nursery to buy trees from
to blame.

So many raised on farms who go to the
city's soon forget the old home. They fail to

realize that conditions have changed in many
countries since the World War. Some still
have an idea if it is hogs, corn, wheat or cot-
ton, it refers to the "UNITED STATES."

Our engineers and experts in other lines
who found themselves without a position at
the close of the War are now in many foreign
countries teaching farmers and manufacturers
how business is carried on here.

Today expert engineers, farmers, stock
raisers and cotton growers from the United
States employed by the Russian Government
are opening up millions of acres of wheat and
cotton land with tractor gang plows as far
as one can see, as shown in CHICAGO DAILY
NEWS recently. The Gagant Farm contains
375,000 acres. The Verblud Farm, 277,000 and
there are many others. Cheap labor under the
supervision of American experts with modern
machinery and land producing more on one
acre than our eroded land will on 3 eventually
will supply our former markets unless we sell
as cheap as they do—"ASIA" Magazine, Jan-
uary, 1934.

Russia, from 1923 to 1930, bought \$263,-
000,000 worth of American cotton. She now
raises her own.

The article in NATIONAL REPUBLIC tell-
ing about 5 million bushels of Rye RAISED
ON LAND FARMED FOR CENTURIES in
far-away Balkans shipped to this country and
millions more to come, every bushel of which
should be raised here, is only a starter unless
American farmers build up their land and
produce as cheap as they do.

How many who read the recent article in
GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE on the great
wheat fields now being opened up with our
farm machinery and cheap labor in Argentine
thought of it again or what it will mean when
they commence to ship cotton?

While traveling through northern India
where they have many methods of irrigation,
I learned British engineers inside of 2 years
would complete the great Sukker Dam, one of
the largest in the world, costing \$120,000,000,
with 4500 miles of canals—2 larger than Suez
—discharging 1,500,000 cu. ft. of water per
second, irrigating 6,500,000 acres of what was
worthless land, giving employment to 2,500,-
000 people, few of whom ever earned over 10
cents per day.

The NEW YORK TIMES tells us 1,500,000
tons of wheat (almost 50 million bushel),
600,000 bales of cotton, 500,000 tons of rice,
120,000 tons of oilseed and 300,000 tons of
native food were produced the first year.

The raising of the 7600 foot Assuan Dam on
the Nile to 165 ft. for controlling the flood-
waters from Abyssinia and Uganda, creating
a lake 187 miles long, gained 1,408,000 acres
of the best bottom farmland from the Dam to
the Mediterranean and in some sections 3
crops are now raised yearly where they raised
only one before. They are waking up all over
the World.

Italy this year for the first time raised what
wheat they will require.

John Maynard Keynes, British Economist
who knows Americans have allowed their
farms to run down, said: "America will lose
her export wheat and cotton markets."

Had tree planting been taught in our
schools as they do in Europe no doubt many
of the 2,000 schools now closed would be open
and thousands of teachers drawing pay.
No one knows better than those connected with
schools, that farmers who plow, plant, furnish
seed and harvest 80 acres for less crops than
(Continued Other Side)